

COMPLETION OF MAGNETIC RESONANCE WITH A CONTRAST AGENT

You are going to have a diagnostic examination by image, called magnetic resonance, which is a technique that uses radio fields and waves (it does not use X-rays).

We believe that this test is going to provide useful information for the diagnosis and treatment of your illness.

This test may cause a series of effects that should be known, with the aim of making it as safe as possible.

During the examination, the following effects may be produced:

- Neuromuscular stimulation, that is to say, small twitches (which is unlikely to occur)
- Body warming
- Noise
- Attraction or movement of any metallic object inside or outside your body

Because of this, you should leave any metallic object that you bring with you outside the examination room. If you have **any foreign body, implant or internal prosthetic** that may have **a metallic, mechanic or electronic component**, you should not enter the magnetic room without informing the medical staff responsible for the examination beforehand.

If you are a woman, you should inform us if there is a possibility of pregnancy or you are pregnant. Currently, no risk from the NMR during pregnancy has been demonstrated, with no adverse effects for the embryo/fetus in pregnant women having been detailed.

As part of the examination, it is sometimes necessary to administer a contrast agent (gadolinium). This substance, after being injected into a vein, allows for the better viewing of some internal organs, studying to see if you have any lesions and what type they are. Although there may be alternative diagnostic procedures in specific cases, the information obtained with these, may be less or pose a greater risk.

In most cases, the intravenous contrast injection does not cause any problems, except for the puncture, however, occasionally they may cause side effects, generally minor, in the same examination area. In extremely exceptional cases, severe reactions of an anaphylactic nature may occur which may lead to greater risk situations.

Company responsible for this information: Clínica Parejo y Cañero SL. With Authorised Center Identification Number (NICA) 6779

If you have: an allergy to the contrast iodine; an allergy to other medicine; asthma and other allergic respiratory illnesses; heart problems or have kidney failure, you should inform the radiology doctor responsible for the examination. You should know that nowadays there is no test that allows us to know who is going to have an adverse reaction to the contrast.



INFORMED CONSENT



If you have any of these elements, you should fill in these boxes (highlighting them with a circle) which correspond in each case.

- Pacemakers	YES	NO
- Defibrillator.....	YES	NO
- Metallic cardiac valve.....	YES	NO
- Neuro- stimulator.....	YES	NO
- Intra-vascular device (stent, coil, filter, etc.....).....	YES	NO
- Aneurysm clip.....	YES	NO
- Implant in the middle or inner ear.....	YES	NO
- Intraocular metallic chip.....	YES	NO
- Dental prosthetics.....	YES	NO
- Metallic prosthetic/implant.....	YES	NO
- Metal intravenous catheter.....	YES	NO
- Ventricular derivation catheter.....	YES	NO
- Possible pregnancy.....	YES	NO

PATIENT: I have carefully read the above information regarding the examination that I am going to have and the possible risks and I decide to give my consent for the test to be performed.

The risks of intravenous contrast administration have been clarified satisfactorily, due to which I _____ (DO/DO NOT) decide to give my consent so that the test with an intravenous contrast may be performed by the appropriate professional required and I am responsible for the consequences of my decision. I may withdraw my consent whenever I desire.

The patient: _____,

Date of birth: _____

Signed:

Date of completion:

